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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	5 40	6 20	
Saturday,	5 39	6 21	*For April, 1837.*
Sunday,	5 38	6 22	D. H. M.
Monday,	5 37	6 23	New 5 1 50 morn.
Tuesday,	5 35	6 24	First 12 6 52 even.
Wednesday	5 34	6 25	Full 20 3 16 aft'n.
Thursday,	5 33	6 27	Last 27 5 26 aft'n.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

The subscribers TAKE this method of informing their friends and customers, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Their Stock comprises almost every article sold in our market.

Fancy & Staple DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Cutlery,* Crockery and Groceries.

and they hope by unremitted attention, general stock and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

D. ALEXANDER, & Co.
3 doors North-east of the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.

Best Spanish Segars!!!

THE Subscriber has just received, a quantity of Spanish Segars, direct from St. Jago de Cuba—which he will sell at a reasonable advance either by wholesale or retail. WM. SANDRY.
Charlotte, March 30, 1837. 3t

CONCORD FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Concord Female Academy take this method of informing the public, that the Exercises of this Institution will be recommenced on the first Monday of April next. It will still be under the direction of Miss C. M. Brooks. From our acquaintance with her qualifications as a Tutoress, we feel no hesitation in recommending her as justly deserving of a liberal share of public patronage. Her examination which took place a short time since, afforded universal satisfaction. She pledges herself that for the future no pains shall be spared to render her school equally worthy of the confidence of the public.

Terms of Admission.

FIRST CLASS.
Orthography, Reading, with Blair's Catechism of common things, $5 00

SECOND CLASS.
Orthography, Reading, English Grammar Geography, Arithmetic & Composition, 6 00

THIRD CLASS.
English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Elements of History, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry, 9 00

EXTRA BRANCHES.
Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, 5 00

J. R. MORSE,
R. E. GIBSON,
R. C. CARSON,
J. F. PHIFER, } Trustees.

Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C.
March 27, 1837. 4t

EXAMINATION.

[illegible] pupils connected with the Wilkesboro' Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Academy, will be publicly Examined on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of April next. This [illegible] Department of the Female Department [illegible] Senior and Junior Classes [illegible] under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

The Trustees feel assured, that the [illegible] climate of Wilkesboro, the beauty of the surrounding country, and long experience and former success of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in teaching in Western North Carolina, will secure the patronage of an enlightened public.

Rates of Tuition.

Senior Classes	$12 50	per session.
Junior Classes	10 00	do do

EXTRA CHARGES.

Drawing and Painting,	6 00	do do
Music,	20 00	do do

TRUSTEES.

S. F. PATTERSON, M. CHATHAM,
W. P. WAUGH, J. VANNOY,
A. CARMICHAEL, JAMES MARTIN,
M. BROWN, J. FINLEY,
EDMUND JONES, J. R. DODGE,
T. S. BOUCHELLE.
C. E. STEPHENS, Treas.

The Summer Session will commence on the following Monday, the 17th of April.
March 24, 1837. 4t

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Among the measures of the last session is a bill, passed (as far as we know, without objection) by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President of the United States, of which the following is a copy:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States under the Pennsylvania charter in their memorial to Congress, presented at the present session, for the payment to the United States of the capital stock owned by them in the late Bank of the United States, and the final adjustment and settlement of the claims connected with or arising out of the same, and to take such obligations for the payment of the several instalments in said proposed terms of settlement mentioned as he may think proper: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect in any way the question between the General Government of the United States and the Bank of the United States respecting the claim for damages on account of the protest of the bill of exchange drawn on the French Government."

Our readers will perceive, on a close examination of this bill, that it is a *statutory* refutation of the doctrine of the Executive of the United States on sundry occasions, and especially in the paper read by the President of the United States to his Cabinet in September 1833, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, his subsequent message to Congress, and the "reasons" given by his direction for the removal of the public deposites. It could hardly have been expected, in the nature of things that the antidote should so soon overtake the bane. We were about to point out the inferences to be deduced from this bill, when we met with them in the National Gazette, in a condensed form, as follows:

"1. *The act directs*—not authorizes, but directs—the Secretary to do what he refused to do—settle with the bank, without a previous repayment of the damages on the French bill, and settle with the bank on the terms stated in its own memorial.

"2. He is to settle, not with the old bank, but with 'the Bank of the United States under the Pennsylvania charter.'

"3. It thus *recognizes the existence and validity of that charter.*

"4. It receives $115 58 for every $100 in a bank which the President *pronounced to be insolvent.*

"5. It takes the obligation of the new bank [the charter of which he has declared ought to be annulled] for eight millions of dollars, and *trusts it for four years.*"—*Nat. Int.*

The people of this State will see with surprize, that both of their Senators in Congress have voted against the distribution of the Surplus revenue that may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, over and above five millions, and this, too, notwithstanding every Representative who was in his seat, except Mr. McKay, voted for it. We imagine that if ever there was an approach to unanimity among the people of this State on any question of National policy, it is upon this point, and in favor of this measure. So well is this understood, that the Representatives, whose conduct is to come so speedily and directly before the people, have not dared to vote against the distribution. The Senators are secure of their seats, and have acted, as we are perfectly confident, in defiance of the wishes and interest of the State.—*Fay. Obs.*

The way offices are filled.—The Collector of the Port of Boston is about to resign; and to fill his place there are of course many hungry applicants. Instead of the President and Senate making a selection, as in old times, the members of *the party* in the Massachusetts Legislature, being about one-third of the whole body, lately assembled to make the selection; they proceeded to ballot, and of eight individuals voted for, Frederick Robinson (not of Boston but) of Marblehead, received the greatest number of votes and was nominated for the office. Of course the President and Senate will register the edict of this caucus. It is remarkable that not a single member of the caucus lives in Boston, and that four of the candidates were residents of other towns! Verily we have fallen upon evil times.—*ib.*

Guy Wa[illegible] South Kingston[illegible]thode Island, a colored [illegible]son, a colored [illegible] to the grave. He [illegible] known to most of our citizens as having figured conspicuously in the revolutionary war as servant to Gen. Barton, who captured the British Gen. Prescott. Since our remembrance old Guy has always appeared in town on the anniversary of our Independence in his military costume, and has always evinced a patriotism that will long be remembered by our citizens, especially the juvenile portion, whom the old veteran always seemed to take a pleasure in, especially when answering their multifarious questions and gratifying their innocent curiosity.—*Providence Courier.*

Wool in New England.—Total number of sheep by estimation is 6,775,090, of which Vermont has, 1,009,911, New Hampshire 485,179, Connecticut 300,000. The value of the annual product of their wool is about $12,195,162.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Virginian, Capt. Watson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th February, we have received our regular files up to that date. The news from the continent is anticipated by previous arrivals. We extract from the London Times of the 7th, the state of the money market, which appears to be somewhat tighter.

London, Monday Evening, Feb. 7th.—*Money Market.*—The amount of bills sent out on Saturday by some of the private bankers greatly exceeded that of former periods. One house in Lombard street, for instance had to demand payment of 4,000, its average on former heavy occasions being from 1,200 to 1,500. The exact proportion of dishonored bills, did not, of course, transpire. The first estimate taken, we consider to be a great exaggeration, and this we believe is bore out by the result. On any view of the case, however, the defalcations which have occurred, are such as fortunately are very rare in this region of credit. As much of the interior paper will now be taken out of circulation, commerce may be expected to revert shortly to its previous healthy state.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, by an ex-Janissary, who shot at him with an air-gun. The assassin and nine accomplices were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus.

The claim of the United States, under the will of Mr. Smithson, came before the Rolls Court in London, about the beginning of February; in consequence of some insufficient setting forth, however, in the bill filed by Mr. Rush, the matter was put over for amendment.

The following were among the numerous notices of motions, on the first day of the session of Parliament, in the House of Commons:—

By Lord John Russell, for a bill for the reform of municipal corporations, and another for poor laws, in Ireland.

By Mr. Stanley for a committee of inquiry into the operation of joint stock banks.

By the Attorney General for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

By Mr. Grote for the vote by ballot.

By Mr. Clay for a repeal of the corn laws.

By Mr. Ward for a reform of the House of Lords.

By Mr. Hume for the extension of suffrage to all householders.

By Mr. Ewart to abolish the law of primogenture.

By Mr. Hey for copies of correspondence between the governments of Great Britain, Mexico, and Texas, and between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relating to Texas.

By Mr. Lushington for a resolution against the sitting of Bishops in Parliament.

By Mr. Phillips for the repeal of duty on raw cotton.

Lord Brougham and Mr. O'Connell were present in their respective houses.

It is stated in the English papers, that Thomas Alexander Fraser, Esq., of Lovat, has been called to the peerage, under the title of Baron Lovat. His Lordship was recently the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Presbyterian church in Provost street. He is a native of North Carolina, a descendant of Lord Lovat, attainted of treason and executed in 1755. The act of attainder having been reversed, Mr. Fraser repaired to England some four or five years since to claim his title and estates. By the Liverpool, Standard, received to-day, we find that his Lordship took his seat and oaths of office at the opening of the lords, on the first day.

A very prominent topic of discussion and comment in the papers, is the seizure of a British merchant vessel, the Vixen, on the coast of Circassia, in the Black Sea, by a Russian man-of-war. The Russian government has published an official account of the transaction, from which it appears that the Vixen was despatched from Constantinople by some resident English merchants, with a cargo of salt, and, as supposed, a quantity of gunpowder, to trade with the inhabitants along the coast of Circassia, for the express purpose of bringing to a solemn national decision the validity of the claim set up to the territory by the Russian government under a treaty of cession from the Sultan of Turkey—both the articles having been prohibited by the Russian tariff, in all ports of the Black Sea. The seizure, therefore, was provoked and expected, if not desired. The anti-ministerial papers called a great outcry about it, and call upon the government to declare war against Russia at once—[illegible] that some of our morning papers [illegible] that hostilities must ensue. But we think otherwise. The Russian government has completely justified itself, in our opinion—[illegible] another English vessel the Charles [illegible] seized, about two years ago, under [illegible] almost precisely similar, without [illegible] any action by the British government.

FRANCE.

The influenza—or, as the [illegible] call it, the influenze, (*Influenze*) [illegible] into a sensation in the capital. The [illegible] a touch of it on the 27th; the military [illegible] were crowded with patients from the garrisons of Paris, and the physicians themselves were no better off than others.

The death of Major Henry Lee, of Virginia, author of the Life of Napoleon, and American editor of the new English paper established in Paris, is announced in Galignani's Messenger. It took place on January 30th.

Debt due the United States.—A royal ordinance authorises the payment of the first instalment of the debt due to the United States, stipulated by the treaty of the [illegible]

[illegible] Market, Feb. 4 to 7.

Feb. 4.—We continue to have a very flat market, and a very great desire to sell the new import of American Cottons, which are being forced off at a further reduction of ⅛d to ¼d, being a decline of ½d per lb. within the last three weeks; all other kinds are heavy of sale, last week's rates not being obtainable within ¼d a ¼d per lb.

We have had a heavy cotton market to-day. About 1500 bales have been sold at yesterday's prices, namely, 50 Egyptians, 12¼d; 50 Surats, 8¾; 600 Pernams, 11¼d, a few Bahia, 11¾d; and about 1300 American, from 6d to 10d.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year,	9,500
Same in 1836,	98,002
Forwarded into the country unsold this year	7,550
Same in 1836,	4,580
Increase of import this year, compared with the same date last year,	20,944
Increase of stock,	61,700
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	19,300
Decrease of quantity taken for export,	1,740

February 7.—Cotton.—The demand on Saturday continued very limited, and the sales did not exceed 1200 bags. Yesterday there was a more general inquiry, and 2500 bags were sold at rather lower prices for American.

STARTLING FACTS.

The following is an extract from the Report of Mr. Wise's Committee to examine into the Executive Departments.

"Notwithstanding the committee refused to inquire into the appointment and removal of officers, yet several instances of retaining corrupt and fraudulent officers whose malfeasance was made known to the President and Heads of Departments, have been proved beyond cavil or dispute.

The clearest case of this kind, and there could be none clearer, is the case of Joseph W. Reckless, a collector of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He was charged on the third of January, 1835 with the grossest official misconduct as a collector. The charges were of embezzlement and fraud, and the specifications were made. His excuses and apologies for his misconduct were proved to be knowingly and wilfully false, before a commissioner appointed by the department to take depositions in the case and to report thereon. He actually confessed himself to be guilty of the most serious charge of fraud, and offered no testimony or excuse which could, in any respect, be considered as exculpatory or in palliation. This evidence was fully reported to the department; a most false and exparte abstract of that testimony was laid before the President by the Secretary of the Treasury, containing scarcely any of the evidence on one of the main charges and only the exculpatory testimony on another; the President, however, as proved by the Secretary, and Mr. Pearce, read all the evidence in the case; and yet he made a decision in flagrant contradiction to the testimony of one of the witnesses, (Brinly,) making him acknowledge what he expressly testified to the contrary of; found that to be merely irregular which was proved and confessed to have been corrupt; and what was more shocking still to all moral sense, he acquitted the officer, and yet ordered him to pay back the money which he had embezzled and defrauded the Government of, according to an account thereof by the comptroller. The amount involved in this case was small, being only some three or four hundred dollars. But though it was but petty larceny to the inferior officer, it was the grandest dereliction of duty and injustice to the Government on the part of his superiors, the President and Secretary. This officer, thus retained in place, it is barely necessary to add, is and was, as stated by Mr. Parker verbally, a warm and active partisan of the present and coming Administration, taking a zealous part in political meetings and arrangements in New Jersey.

Another case of precisely similar character was proved in the instance of retaining a land receiver, Spencer, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, after he had been proved guilty of official neglect in not making his deposites, of retaining balances due the Government for unreasonable periods of time, of receiving prohibited bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, and of shaving the money brought to his office to purchase the public lands.

Another instance is the case of Samuel Gwin, a register of the land office in Mississippi, who has been repeatedly charged with the grossest official misconduct and violation of law in purchasing land at sales of the public lands under his superintendence: of which the President has been informed by a responsible person, and yet no inquiry even into his conduct has been instituted.

A most flagrant instance of retaining an incompetent officer is proved in the case of Herring, who was at the head of the Indian bureau. He was considered so incompetent by the Secretary of War, that the Secretary sought at the session of 1831-'32 to create a new officer, that of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in order to supersede Mr. Herring, or take the superintendence of those affairs from his care. He, Herring, was then receiving a salary of fourteen or sixteen hundred dollars; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was to receive $3,000 per annum. The Secretary applied to the respective Chairmen of the two Committees on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House to have the law which he drafted, passed, creating the new office. The Chairman of the Senate's committee objected, among other reasons, that if created it might be filled with an incapable person. Pledge was given that it should be well filled.

The office was created, and the same Mr. Herring was promoted to fill it by the President.

And it will be found, on a strict examination of all the testimony, that not only prostituted political partizans, as in the case of Hooker, have been appointed to office—that faithful and efficient officers, as in the case of Melville, have been removed from office for opinion's sake or the want of political influence—that faithless and fraudulent and corrupt officers, as Reckless, Spencer, and Gwinn, and incompetent officers, as Herring, have been retained in office after a full knowledge of their corruption and incompetency by the President and heads of Departments; but that an officer has been paid for services he never rendered, has been appointed for months before he entered on the duties of his office, served during a part of that time in the State Legislature of Vermont, thus holding a State and Federal office at the same time in violation of the State Constitution, [illegible] Constitution of this State of Vermont [illegible] that all [illegible] were known to the head of the Department [illegible] and suppress [illegible] on its face reasons for allowing [illegible] could not be proved by the person to whom it was allowed."

Shocking Accident.—On Saturday last, whilst the friends of the Administration in this place were firing a salute in honor of the Inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, a premature discharge of the cannon took place, by which Mr. Williamson, Buckmason, had both his hands blown off, and other persons were slightly injured. It was found necessary to amputate both the arms of Mr. Williamson, near the elbow, which operations were successfully performed, and we understand he is likely to recover.—*Fay. Obs.*

Wilmington and Halifax Road.—The Subscription of Stock to this Road by individuals, it is ascertained, has reached that point, which entitles the Company to the State subscription of *two fifths* of its Capital. There is no longer, any doubt, of the successful prosecution of this work.

The following noble passages, from the conclusion of Mr. Clay's Speech, upon the Expunging Resolution. Well might the proud Kentuckian say to the crouching serviles—"*You cannot stigmatize us!*"

"Mr. President, what patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? What new honor or fresh laurels will it win for our common country? Is the power of the Senate so vast that it ought to be circumscribed; and that of the President so restricted, that it ought to be extended? What power has the Senate? None separately. It can only act jointly with the other House, or jointly with the Executive. Although the theory of the Constitution supposes, that when constituted by him, it may freely give an affirmative or negative response; as it now exists, it has lost the faculty of pronouncing the negative monosyllable. When the Senate expressed its deliberate judgment in the form of a resolution, that resolution has no compulsory force, but appeals only to the dispassionate intelligence, the calm reason, and the sober judgment of the community. The Senate has no army, no navy, no patronage, no lucrative offices, no glittering honors to bestow. Around us, there is no swarm of greedy expectants, rendering us homage, anticipating our wishes, and ready to execute our commands.

How is it with the President? Is he powerless? He is felt from one extremity to the other of this vast Republic. By means of principles which he has introduced, and innovations which he has made in our institutions, alas! but too much countenanced by Congress and a confiding people, he experiences uncontrolled the power of the State. In one hand he holds the purse, and in the other brandishes the sword of the country. Myriads of dependants and partizans, scattered over the land, are ever ready to sing hosannas to him, and to land to the skies whatever he does. He has swept over the government during the last eight years, like a tropical tornado. Every department exhibits the traces of the ravages of the storm. Take, as one example, the Bank of the United States. No institution could have been more popular with the people, with Congress, and with State legislatures. None ever better fulfilled the great purposes of its establishment. But it unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the President; he spoke, and the bank lies prostrate. And those who were loudest in its praise are now loudest in its condemnation. What object of his ambition is unattained? When disabled from age any longer to hold the sceptre of power, he designates his successor, and transmits it to his favorite? What more does he want? Must we blot, deface and mutilate the records of the country to punish the presumptuousness of expressing an opinion contrary to his own.

What patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? [illegible] make that not to be which has been [illegible] obliterate from memory and history [illegible] in March 1834, a majority of the [illegible] the United States passed the resolution [illegible] exciles, your enmity? It is your vain and wicked object to arrogate to yourselves that power of annihilating the past which has been denied Omnipotence itself? Do you intend to thrust your hands into our hearts and to pluck out the deeply rooted convictions which are there? Or is it your design merely to stigmatize us. You cannot stigmatize us.

No'er did base dishonor blur our name.

Standing securely upon our conscious rectitude, and bearing aloft the shield of the Constitution of our country, your puny efforts are impotent, and we defy all your power. Put the majority of 1834 in one scale, and that by which the expunging resolution is to be carried in the other, and let truth and justice, in Heaven above, and on Earth below, and liberty and patriotism, decide the preponderance.

What patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? Is it to appease the wrath and to heal the wounded pride of the Chief Magistrate? If he be really the hero that his friends represent him, he must despise all mean condescension, all grovelling sycophancy, and self degradation and self abasement. He would reject, with scorn and contempt, as unworthy of his fame, your black scratches and your baby lines in the fair records of his country. Black lines! Black lines! Sir, I hope the Secretary of the Senate will preserve the pen with which he may inscribe them, and present it to that Senator of the majority whom he may select, as a proud trophy, to be transmitted to his descendants. And hereafter, when we shall lose the forms of our free institutions, all that now remain to us, some future American monarch, in gratitude to those by whose means he has been enabled, upon the ruins of civil liberty, to erect a throne, and to commemorate it a new order of Knighthood, and confer on it the appropriate name of the Knights of the Black Lines.

But why should I detain the Senate, or needlessly waste my breath in fruitless exertions? The decree has gone forth. It is one of urgency, too. The deed is to be done, that foul deed, which, like the blood enstained hands of the guilty Macbeth, all Ocean's waters will never wash out. Proceed, then, to the noble work which lies before you, and like other skilful executioners, do it quickly. And when you have perpetrated it, go home to the people, and tell them what glorious honors you have achieved for our common country. Tell them that you have extinguished one of the brightest and purest lights that ever burnt on the altar of civil liberty. Tell them that you have silenced one of the noblest batteries that ever thundered in defence of the Constitution. [illegible] Tell them [illegible] that hereforward, no [illegible] any outrageous act any President may perform, you have forever hermetrically sealed the mouth of the Senate. Tell them that he may fearlessly assume what powers he pleases, snatch from its lawless custody the public purse, command a military detachment to enter the Halls of the Capitol, overawe Congress, trample down the Constitution, and raze every bulwark of freedom; but that the Senate must stand mute, in silent submission, and not dare to raise its opposing voice. That it must wait until a House of Representatives, humbled and subdued like itself, and a majority of it composed of the party of the President, shall prefer articles of impeachment. Tell them finally, that you have restored the glorious doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. And if the people do not pour out their indignations and imprecations, I have yet to learn the character of American freemen."

L. H. Marsteller, of Wilmington, Senator from New Hanover, in the last Legislature, has been appointed Collector of that Port, vice Gen. James Owen, removed.

Praiseworthy Liberality.—William P. Molet, Esq., of Dallas County, Alabama, has lately contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars to the cause of Education in the vicinity where he resides.

From the New York Herald.

ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG TEXIAN SEIGNIOR IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Early last Sunday afternoon the weather was bright and balmy in Broadway—clear and cold on the waters flowing around New York, like a silver sea round a gem of beauty. About the time that the first chimes of the church bells were calling the christian to his prayers, a lady, whose fine animated features were covered with excitement and anxiety, approached Whitehall slip, at the eastern end of the Battery.

'Where can I get any of the Whitehall boys?' said she in a distracted voice.

'Any of the Whitehall boys!' said a bluff looking sailor, turning the quid in his cheek—'there they be.'

She approached, and three or four gathered around her.

'What is the matter ma'am?'

'O! enough is the matter. I am destracted for my son. My poor boy has been enticed away from me—he has been inveigled aboard a vessel down the harbor. I must go and get him!'

'Why Ma'am how can you get him?'

'Wont you take a poor distracted mother aboard to get her dear boy, who has been persuaded away by———? I have already been at the police office, but we have no laws to protect ourselves.'

Several of the cool and courageous Whitehallers now grouped around the unfortunate lady. Perhaps no class of men have softer and more feeling hearts to all the impulses of genuine humanity than the ocean dwellers—those adventurous men who brave a death in every billow, and smile at eternity speaking in the storm.

'And I will go—'

'And I will go—'

'And I'll go too'

Gruff, quiet, but true to sympathy for female suffering, six robust watermen of Whitehall volunteered to accompany the lady to the vessel on which her son was aboard.

She was therefore handed gently into the boat. The wind blew chilly over the water—the sky clear and cold. She pulled her shawl close around her shoulders, sat down in the stern, and keeping her eyes in a direction down the harbor the whole time, regained some composure in the novelty of the scene. The gallant tars labored at the oar the whole afternoon. The little skiff flew sullenly over the light, airy, curling waves.

While the little bark is thus clearing its watery way to the Narrows, we will unravel the [illegible] that brought a poor distracted mother [illegible] singular and adventurous position.

The cause of Texas has created much sympathy—and justly so. Yet frequently the best of causes is injured by injudicious and improper acts. A small vessel called the Invincible sailed last Sunday for Texas. Numbers of individuals joined the expedition, and among others a very pretty boy called *Severan Julius Seignette*, the son of the late P. E. Seignette, resident here, of the great brandy house of Rochelle. This vessel was fitted out, as we hear, by several individuals in this city, on the faith of some land speculation in Texas, and if we are not mistaken we have heard the names of James Watson Webb and Samuel Swartwout, on the list.

Great efforts were made to procure a crew amounting to 60 or 90 men. Young Severan J. Seignette, the youth in question, was employed at Waite's lottery office, at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. It was here he got acquainted with some of the Texian officers, one of which was a Mr. Waite, the brother of his employer. Young Seignette was a smart, capable, intelligent, beautiful boy of his age. The Texian speculators threw their eyes upon him—talked to him—asked him to join them—that they would make him a midshipman in their navy—then a lieutenant—then a commodore. The imagination of the youth was fired. His mother got notice of it, and forbid his indulging in any such extravagance, assuring him that his prospects were excellent in life, but for him to go into the Texian navy would be death and destruction to her hopes, her maternal feelings—and to her delight and happiness.

In spite of this, the poor boy was persuaded to run away from his mother's roof last Saturday—to stop all night on Staten Island, and on Sunday morning to join the schooner in the stream.

On suspecting this thing, the poor mother went to his employer in Broadway, the brother of the Texian officer. She got no satisfaction. She went to the police office.

'I can do nothing for you, said the police justices.

'My God!' said she, 'is this country! is my native land!—and are there no laws and no authority to protect a mother against the acts of pirates!'

In this distracted state of mind the mother went to Whitehall slip and determined herself to go aboard the Texian vessel and demand her boy with all the energy and indignation of a mother's love.

It was, therefore, about half an hour past five in the afternoon of last Sunday that a little skiff approached the side of the Invincible, which was lying at anchor on this side of the Narrows, near Staten Island. It was a mere accident that the vessel was there. Her commander had just gone ashore at Staten Island to give his wife the last parting kiss—the last long, warm, conclusive embrace, before he embarked on a strange and severe expedition.

The skiff came rubbing up to the vessel. A rope was flung aboard. The Whitehall-[illegible] jumped in single bound on board. The lady, cold and shivering, yet [illegible] with maternal indignation against the kidnappers of her boy, was also lifted aboard.

'Where's the officer?—any officer?—Where's the Lieutenant?'

The Lieutenant made his appearance.

'Oh! Lieutenant Waite,' said she, 'how could you do so? Give me my son—give me back my poor boy this instant.'

Lieutenant Waite looked foolish. 'Are you determined to have him?'

'Determined, sir, to have him!' said she with a look of ineffable indignation. 'Yes, that I am—I will never leave this vessel till I have him. I will go to New Orleans—to Texas—to the bottom of that sea, sooner than leave you till I get my poor Severan.

The fixed resolution—the resolute tone of the mother overcame all the officers and nonplused the crew of the Invincible. A search was made for the boy, and in a few minutes he was discovered in tears, hid away in a place between decks, and sick and disgusted with one day's duty in the Texian naval service as organized by land speculators and adventurers in this city.

'Severan, my boy, come with your mother.'

He jumped aboard the little skiff—his mother followed him—the Whitehallers, none of whom but felt joy for the poor mother, seized their oars, shoved off from the schooner, shaped their watery way to New York, and at nine o'clock at night, the bright stars glittering in heaven above, they reached the steps at the eastern end of the Battery. Severan and his mother went home.

This is a true story in all its leading details. We challenge contradiction from any quarter. We have names, and dates, and facts, and proof in abundance. Nothing, perhaps, has injured the cause—the glorious cause of Texas so much as the Wall street speculators and Five Point adventurers, who have been engaged in forwarding its interests in this city. Hundreds and thousands of that human article of supply and demand called 'man,' can be got in this city, and to take it, would be a mercy extended to society and to public order; but when the Texian speculators cast their eyes upon the sons of respectable citizens, who are something better than mere materials to raise the price of land or to secure a grant, we think a check ought to be put to all such operations in a civil community.

North-Carolina Militia.—Thirty Thousand Dollars were appropriated by Act of Congress, during the late session, for satisfying the claims of North-Carolina upon the General Government for services rendered by her Militia during the last War. Justice, though long delayed, has come at last. Several Agents have heretofore been sent to Washington by our state Government, with a view to the settlement of this claim, but their efforts were fruitless. We were not aware of the existence of an appropriation for this purpose, until we accidentally came across it tacked to a general bill containing numerous other items, where, we presume it was slipped in by the cleverness of some of our Representatives.—*Ral. Reg.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman in the Choctaw Nation, dated 20th January.

"Capt. Armstrong has succeeded in having an agreement entered into between the Chickasaw delegation and the Choctaws, whereby the former Nation is allowed a home in the country of their old allies and neighbors, [for which they pay $530,000.]

"The Chickasaws are to form one district of the Choctaw Nation, and to enjoy equal rights with the Choctaws. They will occupy the country bordering on the Canadian—a fine country—rich land and good water. So you may expect another emigration next spring. The Chickasaws will remove themselves, and intend to wait until the Arkansas is up, when they will embark upon boats with their families and baggage, and run up the Choctaw country. They will not, therefore, be a nuisance and annoyance to the people of your State.

"Apothobola has demanded that *all* white men, including those who have intermarried with his people, be expelled from the Creek country."

Titles.—When it was proposed in Congress, at an early stage of our history, by one of the Senators from Virgina, to give titles to the highest officers of our government, his colleague, Mr. Grayson, suggested that the President should be styled "His Limpid Highness" and the Vice President "His Superfluous Excellency." As Mr. Van Buren [illegible] disposed to introduce [illegible] his establishments much of the [illegible] pageantry of the Court at which he was a temporary resident, we hope that Congress will take this subject of titles into serious consideration. The titles above suggested would be remarkably well applied to the present incumbents—"His Limpid Highness Martin Van Buren"—His Superfluous Excellency Richard M. Johnson." What could be more perfectly descriptive of the two men?—*Boston Atlas.*

We have the painful duty of announcing the decease of the Chevalier Severin Lorich, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. He expired at his lodgings in this city on Saturday morning last, after a few days illness. He appeared at the Inauguration of the President with other members of the Diplomatic body, on the 4th inst. but became so ill that he was obliged to be removed from the Capitol to his lodgings before the ceremony was concluded.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extraordinary Case.

The following article is copied from the Public Ledger of this city. The individual alluded to is a respectable mechanic in the northern suburbs, and although a portion of the narration may appear too marvellous to be readily credited, yet there is no doubt of the fact of a living snake having existed in the patient's stomach for a number of years, and that medical means have been recently adopted to eject the reptile from its present quarters:—*Phila. Messenger.*

Our readers will probably recollect that some weeks since, we gave an account of an extraordinary case in Callowhill street, in this city, of a living snake existing in the stomach of a man. When about fifteen years of age, he stooped to drink at a spring in a field, and while drinking, felt a sensation resembling that produced by a solid substance gliding down his throat. It caused no pain or uneasiness at the time, and he supposed it to be a bit of grass or some other harmless substance. About six weeks afterwards, he felt a singular sensation in the stomach resembling the movements of a living animal, and sometimes attended with unpleasant irritation or titillation, especially just before meals, and when he had been a long time without food. Immediately, and for several hours after a full meal, all unpleasant sensations subsided. These symptoms continued to increase till the thirty-fifth year of the patient, which he has recently completed; he suffered almost constant uneasiness, and sometimes excruciating pain. His appetite was very irregular, being sometimes so small that he would not consume more than an ounce of solid food daily for a week; and other times it was so voracious, that he would eat five pounds of beef daily for a month. One remarkable symptom was that during these periods of abstemiousness he gained flesh at the rate of ten pounds weekly, and during the periods of voracity, he lost it in a still greater degree, and was sometimes exceedingly emaciated. While gaining flesh under this loss of appetite, his pulse was irregular, the digestive organs much deranged, his sleep disturbed and sometimes entirely suspended for forty-eight hours. He suffered severely from pain in the occipital region of the head, in the shoulder blades, the thumb of the left hand, and the great toe of the right foot. His complexion was of a cadaverous paleness, and he was subject, nightly, to profuse colliquative sweats. But while losing flesh under a voracious appetite, all the functions were performed with regularity, his pulse was regular, his sleep sound, and his complexion was of a healthy hue, inclining to be florid. In the mean time, the abdomen increased greatly in size, and a motion like that of a cat in a bag, was apparent to the hand when laid upon the region of the stomach. But he was at all times subject to fainting fits of a peculiar kind. Sometimes he dropped down suddenly without sense or motion. At other times he nearly fell, but recovered immediately, though always attended with prostration of strength for some hours afterwards. The sensation as he described it, was that of a violent blow within the stomach, and very much like an electric shock, excepting in being more local.

Such extraordinary symptoms denoted some extraordinary cause of disturbance. He had been for ten years under the care of his family physician, and had been subjected to various modes of treatment, without any abatement of these symptoms. He had taken the most active emetics, and the most drastic cathartics, without any good effect. When arterial action was high, he was bled copiously, sometimes losing sixteen ounces daily for three days successively. When it was low, the most powerful stimulants were administered; opium, ether, brandy, bark, being sometimes exhibited, each in sufficient quantities to kill a man of ordinary health and strength. All the while he insisted that some living animal was in his stomach, and related the incident at the spring, and his subsequent sensations.

His physician was incredulous, saying that he had read of such things, but did not consider any case well authenticated, or believe that any animal could resist the solvent power of the gastric fluids in the human stomach. The patient, finding every unpleasant symptom increasing, resolved to seek additional aid, and a consultation was ordered. Five of our most eminent physicians attended, and after a minute examination, came to the conclusion that the conjecture of the patient was probable; for though neither of them had ever witnessed a case of a living animal in the human stomach, yet several cases were recorded which were considered authentic. They also said that comparative anatomy furnished analogies; for living frogs, toads, and fishes had been found in the stomachs of snakes, many hours after they had been swallowed, and that this proved the power of the vital principle in resisting, to some extent, the solvent power of the gastric fluids.

Having assented this hypothesis as probable, they next proceeded to act upon it. They rejected all [illegible] properly concluding that if the vital [illegible] could resist the solvent power of the stomach, it could resist the action of any substances which the stomach was able to bear; and concluding that [illegible] as powerful medicines had already failed, [illegible] philosophical to repeat them.

They ordered [illegible] abstinence from all food; and according[illegible] patient took none for five days. During this period, the pain in the stomach was excruciating, and the motion violent, resembling that of a spiral revolution of a rope upon a cylinder. The pain becoming too intense to bear, for the patient was raving in delirium, the physicians suggested that opium might act upon the nerves of the stomach, without affecting the animal, if it were one, and that in search of food, it might force its way through the œsophagus. This was tried and with success; the patient being thrown into a disturbed sleep, while the motion in the stomach increased in violence. He was then held in a recumbent position, with the face downward, and the body inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees, the [illegible] from the mouth [illegible] and [illegible] with every manifestation [illegible] of the physicians immediately [illegible] with the intention of drawing it [illegible] fell flat upon the floor, without seeming [illegible] as if struck by lightning! Like the [illegible], the torpedo, and several other species of marine animals, the reptile was *electric*, and thus were the fainting fits of the patient explained.

But a measure was soon devised to meet this new difficulty. One of the physicians covered the handles of a large pair of forceps with silk, and stood ready to seize the snake, should it again appear. This soon happened, and it was seized and drawn out about two feet, struggling most violently, and emitting tremendous shocks of electricity. Two of the attending physicians, who accidentally touched it in the struggle, were knocked down. It was now feared that the electric shocks would destroy the patient; and it was furthermore ascertained that from its size, it could not be drawn out without imminent danger of rupturing the œsophagus. But fertile in expedients, they suggested a new plan; which was to suffer the reptile to come out as far as possible, then with a sharp instrument to sever the head, and to extract the body by an incision into the stomach.

In about an hour, it again appeared—the patient all the while being insensible from the effects of opium, aided perhaps, by the electric shocks of the reptile. It protruded about two feet, and with a sharp hatchet, prepared for the purpose, it was suddenly divided about eighteen inches below the head. The lower part suddenly disappeared within the stomach, exhibiting violent motion for about two minutes. An incision was then made, and the fragment was extracted. It proved to be a conger eel, of the electric species, four feet long and three inches in diameter.

All unpleasant symptoms have since disappeared, the wound in the stomach healing rapidly, and the patient is recovering his strength. We consider this the most remarkable case on record, of living animals found in the human stomach. A full report of the case will soon be published in our medical journals, under the sanction of the attending physicians.

Late from Florida.

COPY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

FROM THE FLORIDIAN—EXTRA.

TALLAHASSEE, MARCH, 14, 1837.

The Government Express has just arrived from the late seat of war, bringing the welcome intelligence that peace has again been restored to Florida. We hasten to lay before the Public the following official copy of the treaty of capitulation.

We are happy to learn that Governor CALL will not in consequence of this cheering intelligence, relax his vigilance in protecting the frontier. A strong cordon will be maintained until the last Indian is beyond our limits. Indeed, it is to be expected that a few desperadoes, and especially the Micasuky band, will still hold out, notwithstanding the general capitulation of the nation. It is hoped that the counties, heretofore so prompt in the discharge of their duties, will forthwith furnish their quotas, and not leave a stain on their patriotism on the eve of a glorious termination of our difficulties.

CAPITULATION

Of the Seminole nation of Indians and their allies, by Jumper, Holatoochee, or Davy, and Yahoolochee, representing the principal chief, Micanopy, and fully empowered by him, entered into with Major General Thomas S. Jesup, commanding the United States forces in Florida, this sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs above named, in behalf of themselves and the nation, agree that hostilities shall cease immediately, and shall not be resumed.

ARTICLE 2. They agree and bind themselves that the entire nation shall emigrate to the country assigned them by the President of the United States, west of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 3. Until they emigrate, they will place in the possession of the General commanding the troops, hostages for the faithful performance of their engagements.

ARTICLE 4. The Indians shall immediately withdraw to the south of the Hillsborough. Those found north of that river, and a line drawn from Fort Foster due east from it to the ocean, without permission of the General commanding, after the 1st of April, will be considered hostile.

ARTICLE 5. Major General JESUP, in behalf of the United States, agrees that the Seminoles, and their allies who come in and emigrate to the West, shall be secure in their lives and property; that their negroes, their bona fide property, shall accompany them to the West, and that their cattle and ponies shall be paid for by the United States at a fair valuation.

ARTICLE 6. That the expenses of the movement West shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 7. That the chiefs, warriors, and their families and negroes, shall be subsisted from the time they assemble in camp, near Tampa Bay, until they arrive at their homes, west of the Mississippi, and twelve months thereafter, at the expense of the United States.

ARTICLE 8. The chiefs and warriors, with their families, will assemble in the camp to be designated by the Commanding general, as soon as they can; and at all events by the 10th of April. Yahoolochee will come in at once with his people, and the other towns will follow as fast as possible.

ARTICLE 9. Transports will be ready to take the Indians with their negroes off to their Western homes.

ARTICLE 10. Micanopy will be one of the hostages. He is to visit the commanding general, and will remain near him until his people are ready to move.

ARTICLE 11. All the advantages secured to the Indians by the treaty of Payne's Landing, and not enumerated in the preceding articles, are hereby recognised and secured to them.

Signed at Camp Dade on the 6th of March by General JESUP and four of the principal Chiefs.

STILL LATER.

The news from Florida is not by any means of as favorable a complexion as that lately received.

The following is an extract of a Letter received by the Editor of the Charleston Courier from St. Augustine, under date of March 17:

"An express arrived here from Gen. Jesup this morning, bringing despatches as late as the 12th of March. We understand he is not so sanguine as to the result of the treaty lately entered into with the Chiefs, as would appear from the letters published in our last. He expresses doubts as to the ability of the Chiefs to govern their people, and particularly their young men. And he also doubts the faith of Philip, Chief of the Tuskeliky Indians. Philip has a force of about 400 men."

[illegible] Charleston, on [illegible] by Captain [illegible], from St. [illegible]ine, that a few [illegible]ng that place, an ex[illegible] arrived at [illegible]icolata, dated the same morning, (18th inst.) which stated that the Indians attacked that place the previous night and were beaten off—further Captain S. could not learn, but this can be relied on. The bugle was sounding as the *Mills* was leaving the harbor; it was said, for Capt. Hanson's company to muster and march forthwith to Picolata, or in that direction. Captain S. did not understand what the result was, only that the Indians were beaten off, they carrying with them some horses.

From Volusia we learn (says the Charleston Courier,) that orders had been sent to Col. Fanning, by Gen. Jesup, that in case he should receive no orders from the latter to the contrary by the 7th, he should again take the field. In consequence of these instructions, Col. Fanning, with his command of about 500 men, marched on the 8th to Lake Monroe.

Office of the Telegraph,
DARIEN, March 27.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Micanopy coming in with all his Warriors!!—We learn by the Captain of the steamer Duncan McRae, which arrived here early on Monday morning, that Micanopy has at length come in, with all his warriors. He entered Gen. Jesup's Camp on the 15th inst. The number he brought with him was not ascertained by our informant; and there was nothing known of Philip or Osceola.

JACKSONVILLE, MARCH 23.—We have nothing from Gen. Jesup since the 15th inst. He was then at Fort Armstrong, Dade's battle ground.

THE SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.

The London Herald furnishes the annexed proceedings in the Rolls Court, London, in the case of this legacy:

United States of America versus *Drummond*—*February* 10, 1837.

The bill was filed on behalf of the President of the United States, claiming £100,000, which was bequeathed to the United States. It appeared that Mr. Smithson made his will, by which he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, for life, and after his decease to all and every child and children of the said nephew, whether legitimate or illegitimate; and in case he should depart this life without leaving any person who should be entitled to the fund, he bequeathed the whole of his fortune to the United States, to enable them to found a college "for the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge among men."

It was alledged that the said Hungerford had died without leaving any person who was entitled to the property in question. These circumstances, it seems were communicated to the President of the United States, who obtained an act of Congress, authorizing and empowering him to sue for the same in England; and he executed a power of attorney to Mr. Rush, authorizing him to adopt such proceeding.

Mr. Pemberton (with whom was Mr. Shadwell) stated the case, and claimed payment of the legacies.

Mr. Twiss (with whom was Mr. Stuart) submitted that there were several questions to be considered before the fund could be parted with, even assuming that the bequest of his nephew, H. J. Hungerford, had failed.

Mr. Wray who appeared for the Attorney General observed that the Crown was interested in the event of the bequest being declared void.

Lord Langdale observed that he would not allow any matter of form to prevent the progress of the proceedings, but would allow the plaintiff to amend his bill, for the purpose of making the record perfect. He certainly considered the title used by the President, in proceedings of the Court of the United States, would be the correct one to be used in all proceedings in this country.

Mr. Rush as we understood him, stated that the form used was, the President on behalf of the People of the United States.

Lord Langdale thought it would be necessary to amend the bill, so as to state precisely who it was that claimed the funds, and show the act of Congress; and so to enable him to decide that he was acting in strict accordance with the intention of the testator. After that amendment the parties might take a reference to the master, to ascertain whether the children of the testator's nephew had failed.

Mr. Stevenson.—It is not among the least surprising incidents of the day, that Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to England, has been formally denounced, with evident deliberation and design, in the Official paper. His offence is his having indignantly repelled, in a letter published at New York, the imputation of having written a Letter, published in the Globe some months ago, containing a high-wrought eulogium upon the Letter of Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Sherrod Williams, and especially that part of it about the Bank of the United States, and declaring his intention to have it re-published in England, &c. as was done, by another person, with strictness intended to undermine the credit of the United States Bank in that country. The charge of writing the letter, or of acting in any manner as a partisan abroad, Mr. Stevenson pronounces "false and calumnious."

This is his offence; for which he is charged, in broad terms, by the Official paper, with "*leading himself* to the Americans in England, to counteract the just, true, patriotic, and national opinions of Mr. Rush."

Far be it from us to interfere in this quarrel among friends. Not sure the day to take up the cudgels for the Minister. We do not know, indeed, whether, upon a strict scrutiny of the merits of the dispute, Mr. Van Buren, as a private gentleman, could not have something to complain of [illegible] earnestness with which the Minister thought fit to repudiate his doctrines concerning the Bank. But, however that may be, the destiny of Mr. Stevenson, after the services which he has rendered, the labors he has gone through, the offices which he has held [illegible] of friendship, [illegible] of principles, to sustain the doctrines of a party, and now to be delivered over to the tender mercies of the Official Editor, can hardly enough be pitied. It reminds us of the gallant racer of his native State, [illegible] the foremost once in many a well contested field, shewing some remains of blood in the harness to which his growing age and stiffened limbs condemn him, knocked in the head by some brutal driver, and dragged out into the high-way for the vermin hounds to feed upon.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Salary of R. M. Whitney.—Mr. Garland, Chairman of the Select Committee reported to Congress that they had ascertained that R. M. Whitney is the Agent of *twenty* deposite Banks, twelve of which pay him, together, an annual salary of $6,[illegible]. There can hardly be a doubt that this man makes out of the Deposite Banks at least $150,000 a year. Several of the Banks refuse or failed to state what salary they pay him, and others declined telling whether he was their Agent.—*Ral. Register.*

Charlotte:

Friday, April 7, 1837.

☞ *Singular Circumstances.*—We are indebted to a friend for the following notice of a worm being generated in the human body. We have no hesitation in saying that the circumstances related are strictly true, because the same circumstances were mentioned in our presence by another gentleman, and whose veracity cannot be questioned. It is a subject, we think, well worthy the attention of medical men.

A CURIOUS FACT.

Mr. Editor: There lives in this county a man who, for the last ten years, has been afflicted with a sore on the side of his face below the eye. The diseased part at times would become very itchy, and the skin would slightly break so as to bleed a little. The sore gradually enlarged and became more unpleasant and put on a cancerous appearance. A few weeks since he was in Camden and showed his *Cancer* (as he called it) to a physician, who gave him a powder to be applied in the form of a plaster. When he returned he made the application according to directions, which gave him excessive pain. After several applications, the place became so painful he was unable to bear it—a violent unusual sensation taking place like the motion of a worm crawling, he took the plaster off, called for a looking glass, examined the place carefully, and found that the medicine or some other cause had made a small hole in the skin, which discovered something white—he caught it with his fingers and pulled out a worm three quarters of an inch long and about the usual thickness for a worm of that length. It lived for about an hour after it was *ejected* from its tenement, and then expired.—The appearance was very much the same with that of the *Sawyer worm*—its head was dark and hard and not so much flatted as the Sawyer—its tail was hard and provided with little like pinchers, it had six feet or legs, three on each side. The worm is preserved and may be seen at any time by calling on the individual, living 12 or 15 miles from this place, near the road leading to Wadesborough. We inquired particularly whether there had been any bruise or fracture of the skin that would admit the entrance of the worm from without, and was assured that there was none: so that it must have been generated there. The affected flesh has dropped out, and the individual is doing well. The above facts may be relied on, although they seem strange. Can any of our medical friends give an explanation of this unusual phenomenon? Have medical writers recorded similar instances of worms being generated, and disturbing in like manner, the external portions of the body? W.

☞ *Murder—and another warning to Sheriffs.*—On Saturday last, in the lower part of this county, Henry Massey was stabbed in the abdomen by Morris Sehorn, which resulted immediately in his death. Sehorn is now confined in the Jail of this place to await his trial at the next Superior Court. There was no just cause for the committing of this deed, and the prisoner himself says there was none—but attributes it to his being intoxicated. This is another melancholy result from the excessive use of ardent spirits.

Hon. Jesse Speight, for the last time.—This worthy Representative of this Congressional District has taken his departure from this State, and "gone," "bag and baggage," to his new residence in Mississippi. This is as it should be, as he might again be sent to Congress to misrepresent us, had he remained. His closing campaign showed how deeply he was interested in the business of his constituents. On arriving at Washington, a considerable time after the meeting of Congress, Mr. Speight drove his colleague, both from and to his place of residence, could eight days in that city, to rest, we presume, and drew his per diem of course. At the end of that time he set out for home, "packed up his duds" for a move to Mississippi, and that is the last we heard of the gentleman. His pay for his eight day's visit was "pretty fair," and we put it on record for the benefit of those who desire to make the most of their opportunities.

Mileage,	$200
Per diem,	64
	$264, for an eight day's visit,

$64 50 per day!—*Northern Spectator.*

Awful Calamity.—We are indebted to private advices for an account of a most destructive Fire, which has destroyed nearly the whole business part of *Washington*, in this State. About 3 o'clock last Tuesday morning, Potts' Wharf took fire among a great quantity of Naval Stores and Lumber, the flames speedily reached Main Street, sweeping in their progress every building from the River to Col. R. H. Bonner's dwelling, on one cross street, and to the Presbyterian Church, on the next cross street. At this point, the fire was arrested by the blowing [illegible]. Messrs. Potts, Barnes, Taylor, Bowle, [illegible], Dewill, Eh Hoyt and Mrs. Oliver, with [illegible], were heavy sufferers. On Mr. Hoyt's [illegible] were 2500 Bbls. of Naval Stores and [illegible] Stock of Goods in his Stores. All—including his Dwelling House, is consumed. The effects of the Bank were saved.

The progress of destruction was so rapid, as to defy attempts to stay it, and too leave but little time for the removal of the heavy stocks of Goods and the immense amount of other valuable property in the buildings.—*Gal. Reg.*

MEXICO AND SANTA ANA.

The New Orleans Bee of the 15th inst. contains a letter from Santa Ana, to the Mexican Secretary of War, the following is an extract:—

"I protest to your excellency, and in the face of the entire world that I, obtained my liberty without subscribing to any conditions whatever; not either before or since that conjuncture, have I made with any one, let him be who he may, any contract that might bring reproach upon the national independence or honor, or place in jeopardy the integrality of the territory; that accordingly I could have given no guarantee whatever to any individual or government relative to those pretended speculations, and before consenting, either willingly or through force to any such conditions, I would have suffered a thousand deaths before subscribing to such terms."

Dividend worth having.—By reference to an advertisement of the Mechanic's Bank in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a dividend of *Sixty-eight Dollars* per share has been declared by the Directors of that institution, which added to the late Dividends, make *Eighty Dollars* per share within the past nine months!?—*Ga. Constitutionalist 17th ult.*

We learn that Mr. Senator Strange is to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the COMMENCEMENT in June next.—*Ral. Reg.*

Another new State.—The Legislature of Florida at Tallahassee, before adjournment, passed a law directing the necessary steps for a Census and application for State government.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

ESSAY....NO. 4.

Education again! that eternal common place subject, which every school boy fully understands. I often wish I could invent some new term in place of *Education*, that old hackneyed one, which would not drive away the reader by the very title of an essay. Here is the great difficulty of arousing and awaking up the attention of the people to reform their education *system—the subject is so old they think they perfectly understand it, the good too remote, and so many imagine, too uncertain to stir their souls.* Stocks, interest, and schemes of speculation are terms that never tire the ear or eye of those ambitious to be wealthy. The Politician is rarely wearied in reading speeches or attending meetings; nor do the words politics, measure or office ever fail to stimulate his mind to action or stir the ruling passions of his soul. But the word Education is a paralizing term, because it brings with it, the idea of a profession too little honored or of duties too unostentatious to please or tickle the ear of vanity. Few words in the English Language have been used in a more vague and indiscriminate sense than the term education. As applied to many of our would-be-learned men, and many *systems* of instruction, it has any thing else than its true etymological sense. The word Education is derived from the *Latin* term (Educo) which literally means *to educe, to evolve, to discipline or exercise*, and as applied to man, it ought to signify the development and discipline of the faculties of his mind. But most of the onerous and ill-adjusted systems of the present day, with the single exception of memory, have a direct tendency to depress the energies of the mind, damp the ardor of youth and throw the reasoning powers profoundly asleep, for it must be plain to every intelligent observer of school examinations that many of the pupils have learned most every thing by "rote," and could not accurately define that particular *branch*, they seem to understand so well. Many Teachers of our Academies, anxious for a great name, have swelled the catalogue of studies to an unreasonable height, which must be studied in a time too short to comprehend the one half, and the consequence is, they learn nothing effectually. To wake up the inherent capabilities of thought is a very different task. There is a "*vis inertiæ*" attaching itself to mind as well as to matter—a specific gravity of its own, furnishing more or less of counteraction to all the upper attractions that can be brought to bear upon it. The efficacy of the ordinary implements of Education will depend much upon the hands that wield them. In the hands of dull mediocrity they will be blunted and robbed of their temper, but in the hands of an adept *Educator*, they will be made sharper than a two edged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of the mightiest ligaments that bind down the giant energies of the youthful mind, and arouse them to sleep no more forever. Hence, I think it self-evident that teachers' employment is not simply a monotonous routine of duties but it is a sphere of action requiring much ingenuity to engage their attention and to invent rules to meet every exigency. I will finish this shoot under the form of a dialogue.

William. What is the reason Thomas, that Instructors complain so much about the perplexity of communicating knowledge, the difficulty of managing Scholars and inducing pupils to learn?

Thomas. Yes I know they complain And the principal difficulty arises from this circumstance, they dont sufficiently study the natural propensities of their Scholars, the principles of human nature, and the materials they have to mould and fashion. A School is a little empire of mind to be fashioned and directed by the hand of the Educator. His work is experimenting upon mind and not upon matter, his rules should be adopted to suit the laws of the human character and constrain them to co-operate with his measures, not by driving them as a man drives a herd of cattle, by mere peremptory commands and half angry blows.

Wm. Then you think to teach well, requires experience, united with much mental sagacity; and the laws that regulate matter are not sufficient to control mind, and the great cause why some instructors look upon it as a delightful employment while others find it nothing but weariesomeness and tedium itself, is that the one does, and the other does not take this view of the field of labour.

Tho. Yes exactly so. The one is like a man driving a herd, by vociferations, threats and demonstrations of violence, but the other is like an ingenious contriver who converts the whole ground of difficulty into an active and efficient means of accomplishing his object, as did the sergeant at arms in the British House of Commons in clearing the galleries.

Wm. How is that Thomas, I dont exactly understand you?

Tho. Why sir, the galleries you know, are appropriated to the use of [illegible] sometimes [illegible] officer in attendance [illegible] to clear, when private business must be [illegible]. The [illegible] galleries was attended [illegible] and great loss of time, for the [illegible] coming out first thronged around the doors, being anxious to be the first admitted when the door was reopened, which blocked up the way against the exit of the rest. So he gave orders that only one door should be opened for the exit, and the other alone appropriated to their re-entrance. This produced the desired effect, all immediately rushed out to take theirst and at the other door—thus by a little ingenuity and contrivance, making one principal operate against another, the whole ground of difficulty was made an active agent in its removal, which could not have been done by mere driving. Now, sir, every pupil has an innate desire or curiosity to know and by an adroit management or presentation of ideas, their ambition may be excited, their mind constrained to study as a matter of choice, and not of compulsion.

Wm. I now see what you are aiming at. This seems to be plausible reasoning, but I have my doubts in relation to its practicability especially in the hands of most Instructors.

Tho. Perfection in Schools is not expected, but the individual who has no tact in contrivances of this sort to remedy evils, but stands irritated and fretted, ought never to be enthroned in the pedagogical chair. I saw an Instructor quite perplexed and irritated at the misconduct of his School which he had tried to check. What is the matter? I asked. "Why, I have such boys, if it was *not for* their misconduct I would have an excellent school." Such boys! was there any peculiar depravity in them which you could not have foreseen? "No, I suppose not, but they are all a hair-brained unmanageable set—my plans would be excellent if they would only observe them." Admirable plans! I thought, yet not adapted to the individuals of his government. This reminds me of a certain workman who hewed out pillars to support the weight of a heavy superstructure and trimmed them so small they immediately commenced splitting and cracking, while he was gazing on and complaining of its weight, and saying, he knew it was excellent wood and ought to sustain it. Why, sir, he ought to have estimated the probable weight of the superstructure and then made their strength commensurate.

Wm. You seem to reason well, but Thomas, dont you think the science of Instruction is yet in its infancy and has not attained that elevation its importance merits.

Tho. No doubt much might be done to improve the art of discipline, of communicating knowledge and interesting the juvenile minds, but after all, there will be some *learned dunces* who will dose through life even beneath a leaden diploma, for the old philosophical adage "nihil ex nil fit" is true in this, if not in its original application. No machinery ever has or ever will be invented to create human brains.

Wm. Yes, you know Tim Blunde and Jacknothought who used to go to school with us at Mr. H's., they seemed to me to want a grinding machine, to grind out learning for them and put in their pockets to carry home. If any thing can be made out of such fellows, it will require hard rubbing, for it has been *show show* with them all their lives, yet they are as ignorant of what they were learning, as a parrot of the meaning of the words it repeats.

Tho. Yes, it is true, some never can be learned even in the best of Schools, but some are called dunces from their want of quick apprehension, who under efficient hands, might be made very good Scholars.

Wm. Here, the boys are coming now, Halloo! come up this way, how do you do, I am heartily glad to see you. Tim have you been going to school lately.

Tim. Yes, and to a very curious teacher too, for the first day he called us all up and said boys I want you all to learn. I want to learn you how to do without a teacher. Why, sir, he made us all read to find out all our proficiency. I blundered and stammered more than usual that morning, and I know I did not pronounce half the words.—He called me up and I came sheepish enough. "He said, Tim, you must learn to read better." I told him I never did read well and was afraid I never could. "Oh! said he, you must try it again and again, for you can never do any thing without trying." "You can talk, laugh, run and jump like other boys and if you have helped yourself so liberally in these things, why not learn to read." So he gave me the *history of Joseph* and away I went, but I blundered as bad as ever. "Why Tim you can certainly get it better, go and read it over again." I went over it pretty well but he was not done with me, for he asked me what I had been reading about. I could not say a single word.—"Oh, said he, you must go and read it over twice more and then come." So I went and muttered it over after a style but blundered mightily. "Well, said he; Tim write it down on a slate." So I thought, and puzzled and scribbled my slate half full and then started up, slate in hand. "Oh, said he, you may say it without the slate, but my tongue was loosed and I went through the tale slick enough. "Well done Tim, said the Teacher, you have made a fair start." And though I say it, I have scarcely blundered any since that day.

Wm. Why Tim, he puzzled you mightily.

Tim. Yes, and if I had went to such a man from the first, I would not have floundered so long like a horse in the mire, but would have leaped out on the hard ground like the rest of you.

Tho. Jacknothought, come give an account of yourself.

Jack. Why, sir, the first day I went up to be shown how to do a sum. "Oh, said the Teacher you dont need any showing, you must try to do it, but I told him I know well enough I could not do it, before I tried, for I went over these last year and could not do them without showing and did not know any thing more about them now. "Can you do any thing said he." Oh! yes I said, I can do those in the beginning of the book. So he turned me back where the small boys were. So away my pencil flew and I done a few of them the quickest. "Well now he said, you can do this"—so he gave me one out of his head. Oh! no I told him I could not do that, I never had done it and dont remember how, well said he you can do mine just as quick for it is no harder, think about and examine it and you will find it easy. A mountain at a distance appears inaccessible and impassable, but when you come close you find many zig-zag paths and shrubs to hold by, take your time, dont be in a hurry, no matters if it takes you all day.

Tho. Well how did you come out?

Jack. Why, sir, I set down, scratched and puzzled and scratched my head and almost [illegible] of ever doing it, but every thing cleared up [illegible] plainly how it was done, and I was [illegible] pleased. So I determined to show myself a [illegible] the future.

Wm. Thomas do you not think it would be a great blessing to our country and a saving of money in the Education of children, if we had many such Teachers.

Tho. Yes, and the people all complain that our education is so defective and our houses so incommodious, yet they will not move a straw out of the way in order to have them radically changed. Why, sir, when I hear the citizens of Charlotte say, they are sorry there is no Male Academy and ought to be one, it reminds me of a tale I heard about a cow accidentally lost. The neighbors in great numbers gathered around the farmer to condole with him. One said, I am very sorry for your loss, another said, I am really sorry for you, so a third, and a fourth how [illegible] sure. At last a stranger who [illegible] he [illegible] sorry, [illegible] all say you [illegible] [illegible] and he [illegible] [illegible]. So I think the citizens [illegible] their sorrow by giving five [illegible] hands of some workman which would [illegible] of true repentance, for their dereliction [illegible].

Wm. And is it not a disgrace to our County that we have no better School houses. A stranger would think we did not value learning much. A School house ought to be neat, clean, close and well seated in order to render it a place of agreeable resort to the pupils. But alas! how disheartening its appearance, how unnatural? Instead of finding chairs or comfortable seats, there are—what? Rough benches made of single slabs with *long pegs*—yes with pegs so long that they often raise the pupil entirely from the floor. Thus perched, mid-heaven, on a seat without any back, whole hours at a time while the little tyro scarcely knows for what, is well calculated to produce restlessness and homesickness, and it is no wonder if the child never learns to think while chained in such a juvenile penitentiary. I would almost rather live upon the banks of the Mississippi, bitten by the musquitoes and feed upon the tale of an Alligator, than be confined in such a place by some teachers.

JUVENIS.

The Rail Road Subscription.—A gentleman from the Western part of the State, who was in this place a few days ago, stated that the Books of Subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road had been opened in Lincoln county, and that one gentleman had subscribed the very liberal sum of $30,000, another $15,000, and others $10,000, &c. and that the county would make up the sum of $200,000 to this great enterprize. The news produced quite a sensation in our town. We have since seen the Salisbury papers of Saturday last, and letters from that place of the same date, which say nothing on the subject, from which we are induced to fear that there is some mistake notwithstanding the names of the above subscribers were given by our informant. The Lincoln Transcript, due on Monday last which would have resolved our doubts, did not come to hand. We can only say at present, that we hope the information will prove to be correct.

We also learn upon undoubted authority, that the Salisbury subscription, which was made conditional, has been rescinded, and an equal amount taken by the same individuals, without any condition annexed. This is truly gratifying. It is in accordance with the spirit which prompted the subscription here—that of entire reliance upon the results of the survey, with no predilections for any route but that which will most conduce in the success of the work.

A letter from Salisbury estimates the probable subscription of Rowan at $100,000.

If these sums be realized, there need be no fear of the result. The subscription of $600,000 will be readily obtained. This town and county $200,000, Lincoln 200,000 Rowan 100,000, and only 100,000 more will be required from the counties of Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Iredell, Surry, &c. &c.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Rail Road Meeting.—We stop the press to state, that a meeting was held in this place, on Thursday evening last, at which our citizens adopted a Resolution, making their subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road *unconditional*, and also a Resolution was adopted, requesting the citizens of the adjoining counties who have made conditional subscriptions, to join with us in making them unconditional. This no doubt will be a source of gratification to the friends of this work, in other parts of the State. Messrs. Winslow and Belden, of Fayetteville, two prominent friends of this work, were present at the meeting.—*Western Carolinian.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Military Court.—The Military Court at Frederick, has revised its proceedings and sent in its opinion in the cases of Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, with its reasons and the facts proved omitting all reference we believe, to Gen. Jesup's letter to Mr. Blair. Gen. Scott is honorably acquitted of all blame, and the failure of his campaign in Florida, and the delay in the prosecution of the war against the Creeks, attributed entirely to causes over which he had no control. In the case of Gen. Gaines, the opinion of the Court is, that the failure of this campaign resulted from a want of supplies—though a sortie from Camp Izard should have been made. The Court then takes occasion to condemn the censure cast upon Gen. Gaines by Gen. Scott in his official letters—and also reprehends strongly the invective and vituperation used by General Gaines in his defence, against Gen. Scott. The proceedings and opinions in the foregoing cases have been submitted to the President and finally approved by him, and the Court is dissolved—which announciation is given by Mr. J. R. Poinsett, the Secretary of War.

Execution.—On Friday the 17th instant, we understand the sentence of the law was executed upon Price, the slave convicted at the last term of Cabarrus Superior Court of the murder of his master. He was hanged in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.—*West. Carolinian.*

A criminal named Samuel C. Ball, recently escaped from jail at Richmond, Va. The fellow out did Benton. Alone and solitary, incarcerated by adversaries, and in the darkness of midnight, this Ball set *himself* in motion.—*Phil. Gaz.*

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. D. [illegible] ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

Preservation of the Teeth.

DR. PLEASANTS would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte that he expects to visit that place shortly, when he will be pleased to attend all who may wish to avail themselvs of his services.

March 24, 1837. 39tf

Temperance Notice.

A TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in the North Western section of Cabarrus county, at the house of Mr. Isaiah Dewes, on Wednesday the 26th day of April, 1837. Several addresses will be delivered on that day, on the subject of temperance. The citizens of Cabarrus, and the adjoining Counties are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend.

JAMES E. MORRISON, Sec'y,
of the Cabarrus Co. Tem. Soc.

Bank of Cape Fear.

BOOKS of subscription for stock in the extended capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at the Store of Irwin & Elms, in the town of Charlotte, and under the superintendence of said Irwin & Elms, on the 6th of [illegible] and continue open until the evening of [illegible], the 17th of the same month.

By the provisions of the charter, the commissioners are precluded from receiving in payment for stock subscribed, the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear; but subscriptions are to be paid in specie, or in funds equivalent to specie, in the following instalments, viz: One fifth at the time of subscribing, and one fifth every succeeding ninety days; until the whole amount be paid. No discount to be allowed for anticipated payments.

Payment in notes of the following Banks will be regarded as equivalent to specie, and will be received as such, viz. Bank of the State of North Carolina, Merchant's Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and Branches, South Carolina notes payable at Charleston, and notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers's Bank of Virginia (except the branches at Winchester and Frekericksburg) will be received at a discount of one per cent. as an equivalent for the expense which the bank of Cape Fear will necessarily incur in rendering such notes available as specie. W. J. ALEXANDER, } Commis-
WM. W. LONG. } sioners.

Charlotte, April 3, 1837.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1837.

A—Dr. Cyrus A. Alexander, Andw. Alexander, Jas. R. Alexander, J. A. Alexander, Miss Margaret Alexander, George Allen, Wilson Allen.

B—Wilson R. Brown, Abel Bellinger, Nathan Brown, Robt. Brawley, Geo. Baker, David Bryan, Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, Jas. Berryhill, 2, Miss Elizabeth Baker, J. Black, Esq.

C—N. B. Carroll, Sarah R. Caldwell, Blackburn Chethan, David Cry, Wm. Caruthers, Geo. W. Carr, Jr., Jarem'h Clanton, Abraham Cruesah, Job Canon, Jas. L. Cathcart, Solomon Couver.

D—Jno. Davidson, Maj. Wm. L. Davidson, Edward Davis, 2, Zebulon Dunkin, Amos Davis, Wm. S. M. Davidson.

E—Wm. M. Ellington, Rich. W. Elliott, Sarah Elms, Chas. Elms, 2, Jas. Ellwood, Geo. Emerson.

F—S. Ferguson, Mrs. Dorcas Farrels, Mrs. Eliza C. Flinn.

G—John Groff, Col. Wm. Grier, Wm. Gray, Thos. H. Gardner, Miss Drusilla Gray, David G. Gibony, Miss Dorcas Gilbert, Wm. Gardner, J. D. Gibson, John Garmon, Sam. J. Gilmer.

H—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Houston, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, W. S. W. Hayes, Jos. Hembree, Miss Sarah Hipworth, Mrs. Martha A[illegible]thiel Harris, J. W. Hampton, Jas. H[illegible]rris, Samuel, Alex. & Henry Holdi[illegible]rie, Sen., Richd. Hickman, Jno. J. H[illegible], Thos. Halloa[illegible], Jno. K. Harris[illegible], J[illegible]

I & J—James Irwin, John Irwin, 2, Andw. Jones, 2, Jas. A. Johnson, Jno. Jones, Saml. Jimerson, John Johnson, Daniel Johnson.

K—Washington Kerr, Hugh H. Kimmons.

L—William Lide, Miss Ann J. Linsey, Secretary of Phalanx Lodge, 4.

M—John McGuire, Jemima McKee, S. B. McComb, Jas. McComb, And'w. C. Miller, Andrew Morris, Jas. Mason, Roderick McAnley, Miss Mary A. Mahan, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, Miss Ann P. Morrow, Jas. Monteith, Wm. McCord.

N—Jas. H. Newland, Gen. D. Newland, J. Nail.

O—Silas Orr, Mrs. Rachel Orr, Jas. W. Osborne.

P—Jno. Penberthy, Andw. Plaster, Sam. Paul, Dr. Robert Perrour, John Potter, Mrs. Eliza W. Parks, John Penman, 2, Robert Portwood, James Porter, Mrs. Sarah S. Peoples.

Q—Robt. Query.

R—Geo. Roan, Jas. Robinson, Wm. K. Reed, Wm. Roberts, 2, And. J. Reed, And. Rybarn, Upton Rodden, Robt. G. Robinson, Jos. Reed, Harvey Roberson.

S—Absalom Sarratt, Jas. Sloan or David Davis, Alfred Steel, Evret Stewart, Moses Stricker, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Moses Swann, Wm. Simpson, Geo. Stewart, A. Springs, S. D. Smith, F. L. Smith, 2, Frank Spears, Martha N. Sample, Martin Stephens, Elizabeth Smyth, Miss Jane or Caroline Scott, Christopher Strong, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, Hiram Sprinkle, Jno. M. Sowner, Horace Shepherd

T—Rev. Geo. R. Talley, Daniel Toll.

W—John Wilson, (miner) 3, Daniel T. Wilkes, Jas. Whites, Jno. Wm. Wooten, James C. Wilson, John M. Wilson, John Wyatt's Executors, W. H. Wriston.

Y—Wm. Yeaman, John G. Young.

179 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

The Elegant and Thorough-bred HORSE McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the 8th March at R. People's Store, in Providence Settlement, and at T. R. Cureton's Store, Lancaster District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of **$12** the single leap; **$20** the Season; **$30** to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with **30** cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th of June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. R. H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, who was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bull's old Florizel, (the best race horse in America of his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Sneedsborough, Anson Co. Feb. 1837. 34tf

Farmers' [illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible] commenced business at the above stand, hopes that his [illegible] our friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. [illegible] will be supplied with as good [illegible] market will afford, and his [illegible] equal to any in this place.

[illegible] NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 30tf

Quicksilver for Sale.

[illegible] A. WALLACE.

March 29, 1837. 3t

P. S. I would again remind my friends that a number of accounts for the year 1836 are still unsettled.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable [illegible] will commence operating on [illegible] Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

Steam Boat Oceola.

THIS fine new Boat is now on the Pee Dee River as a regular trader between this place and Cheraw. She has made several trips very successfully and proven herself well adapted to the River.

BENJAMIN KING, *Agent.*

Georgetown, S. C. March 18, 1837. 142

The Symmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the [illegible]ble of the subscriber, one [illegible] a half miles North of [illegible] miles west of Concord, and [illegible] twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid when service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the ensurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foalgetter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

38tf E. S. H.

[illegible] Articles.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The [illegible] is reported as a sketch of Mr. Benton's speech in the Senate on Tuesday last, in favor of taking off the duty on salt:

"Mr. President, salt, sir, was always a subject of oppression—Look to Britain, sir! in ancient times tyrants taxed salt, sir, because sir, they knew on this article it would be [illegible]—I call it a sinful tax, sir! Salt, sir, [illegible] the conservative principle of nature, sir [illegible], sir, it is the same substance to [illegible] Christ alludes, when sir, he tells his [illegible]phers, no sir, his deciples, ye are the [illegible] of the earth, sir!"

From the same.

We furnished our readers a few days ago with Mr. Benton's speech on Salt.—The following is a report of Mr. Nile's speech on Coal.

It is something, sir, to take the tax off salt.—Salt sir, is indispensible to make the food of man savoury. The poor can not do without salt—neither can the rich for that matter. Nobody can get along without salt. But sir—Mr. President—salt alone won't do! No sir! Fuel is necessary! What would be the use of salt to the poor without fuel to cook their food? Therefore, sir—they must have fuel. Yes sir! And what do I now propose? Do you not see, Mr. President? Does not the honorable Senator see? Does not the whole Senate see? Does not the whole country see, that I am endeavoring to make fuel cheap when I propose to take the duty off coal? Mr. President, coal—coal Mr. President is—coal.

Mr. Clay took occasion during the discussion of the tariff Bill, to give the history of the compromise act, of which he was the author. He stated, that "it originated with himself while on a visit to Philadelphia, where he conferred extensively with capitalists and manufacturers, to whom he unfolded his plan. That in all his conferences afterwards with his friends in Congress, he *never had any with Mr. Calhoun, or any other gentleman from the South*, prior to the introduction of the bill. That on the day the bill was finally acted on, he went to the Senate doubtful of the support of the Senators of the South."

"Thus are cast to the winds," says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "all the false and calumnious charges uttered by the Chapel Hill Knight on the floor of the Senate, and repeated by the renegade of the Globe, and the ancient Dame of the Richmond Enquirer, about the Compromise Act having been the result of a *bargain*, or having been concocted by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay."

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

BENTON AND HIS RADISH.

When Benton, bursting with pomp and importance, sent his expunging pen to the President, he, doubtless, expected some better compliment and reward, than a promise of having the goose quill returned to him at the death of the old General.—He probably felt the same sort of disappointment that fell to the lot of another great man in the following story. By the by, I presume that the President wrote his letter to the investigating Committee with Benton's pen.

Lewis XI (of France,) when he was the Dauphin, went sometimes to the House of a peasant to eat fruit—after he came to the throne, the peasant brought him a radish from his garden, of extraordinary size. The King, knowing the good intentions of the peasant, gave him a thousand crowns. The lord of the village hearing of this liberality, flattered himself that if he presented the King with a fine horse, his fortune would at once be made, therefore he went with it to Court. The King praised the horse highly. He ordered the radish to be brought to him. Here, said he, is a radish, more rare of its kind than your horse. I give it to you and thank you.

Poor Benton will have to wait for his radish until *his King* dies.

It is said, in the polite circles of Washington, that the said quill was taken from the wing of the old gander that has been feeding for many years on the lawn of the palace; and that the sensitive old creature, when he heard of the dishonor of his feather, drowned himself in "Goose Creek." Senator Benton, nevertheless, intends to move for some posthumous honor to the gander who produced the quill, which consummated the work of expunging. It will be referred to a Select Committee, to be called the "Goose Committee." Mr. Benton will, of course, be Chairman. These are hard times, and may be true; but there is nothing too [illegible] now for the great Senator to propose, or for the Senate to do.

To Hire,

A NEGRO woman who is a good house servant—also some children, large enough for nurses. For particulars apply at the Printing Office.

March 29, 1837. 140

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accomodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK.

Charleston, Jan. 28, 1837. 148

Doctors D. R. Dunlap & W. P. Jennings

HAVE united in their practice, and established their shop in the house owned by J. J. Dunlap, next door N. E. of Wm. Hunter's, where one or the other of them may always be found unless professionally engaged. They intend to devote their time, exclusively, to their Profession.

March 20, 1837. 140

TAILORING BUSINESS.

T. M. Stimson

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING Business,

and hereby solicits a share of the patronage of the public. He confidently assures all those who may favor him, that their work shall be done in an improved style. Having lately received the fashions from Philadelphia, according to

Mr. Ward's System,

he will warrant neat ☞ **FITS.**

His shop is in Mr. Spring's brick building, lately occupied by Mr. J. T. Asbury.

Charlotte, March 20, 1837. 38tf

Trust Sale.

ON Monday, the 24th day of April next, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **32** Town Lots, contained in the squares known on the Town plot by numbers **55, 90, 91,** and **93,** formerly in possession of Bryan W. Taylor—and sold by a decree from the Court of Equity, to pay the purchase money, and other debts due from his estate.—Twelve month's credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

March 14, 1837. 142 $3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Craven & Folsom, are requested to come forward and settle by the 1st of April, as longer indulgence cannot be given.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have to settle with an officer.

DERIAS FOLSOM.

March 10, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Francis Saunier, dec'd. are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Those who purchased property at the sale of the effects of the deceased, are reminded that their notes are now due, and prompt payment will be required, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up and save costs.

34tf B. OATES,
Admr. with the will annexed.

Feb. 23, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of James Gribble, dec'd., late of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, who was administrator of Elizabeth Hodge dec'd., late of said County and State. I, William Gribble, as executor, do hereby give notice to the heirs of Robert Hudge, dec'd., who are not residents of this State, that I am now prepared and ready to pay over to them the sum said Robert Hodge or his heirs were entitled to; and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest from this date, as I am ready to pay over the money at any time.

W. M. GRIBBLE, Ex'r.

Jan. 30, 1837. 143

[illegible]ward.

RANA[illegible] scriber, [illegible] lenburg County [illegible] of October last, [illegible] man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Read's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2, 1837. 36tf

For Rent,

THE Shop between Mr. Graham's and Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoe Shop. Possession giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.

Jan. 30, 1836. 31tf

Drs. Thos. Harris & P. C. Caldwell

HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medecine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 35tf

$20 Reward.

LOST or mislaid, a leather Pocket Book, on the evening of the 23d of December, 1836, in the town of Charlotte. Contents as near as can be remembered as follow, to wit: One note on Jas. R. Neely for five hundred dollars; dated on the 26th of December, 1835. One on Col. Pinckney Caldwell for 200 dollars, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for $160, date not recollected. One note on Capt. James Thompson for $40, date not recollected. One note on William Monteith for $20, dated on the 13th of August, 1836. One letter from Col. A. P. Caldwell to Capt. Jas. A. Black of Cherokee Ironworks—also a Note of $578 or $676 and some cents on myself and receipted by said Black. Two or three receipts by Leroy Allen for near one hundred dollars each, but the exact amount not recollected nor date, and a number of other papers not recollected. Cash lost in the Book, Twenty-five Dollars, also three pieces of Gold Bullion, probably about 30 pennyweights in all. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the delivery of said book and the above contents at the Printing Office, and ask no questions. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said notes.

JAMES MONTEITH.

Jan. 30, 1837. 30tf

$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 6th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, and very likely. Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Smart's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER.
JOSEPH BRANDON.

Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837. 29tf

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH* or *NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries;

and hopes by assidious attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 18tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Morrison, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testator's Estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

[illegible] WILSON, *Ex'r.*

[illegible]ouse and L[illegible]

THE subscriber, [illegible] sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18tf

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 32tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 12tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my [illegible] year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the [illegible] of March last. It would occasionally heal [illegible] and then break out again; but most of the [illegible] it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very [illegible] I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I was much exercise, and very imprudently used the bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all sore or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about [illegible] feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Weathers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Dec. 19, 1836. 34tf

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 23.

Brandy, Peach,	80 a 90	Iron,	5[illegible]
do Apple,	60 a 65	Molasses,	28 a [illegible]
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a [illegible]
Beeswax,	24 a [illegible]	Sugar, brown,	8 a [illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Lard,	12 a [illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	16 a [illegible]
Cotton,	9 a 11½	Salt,	80 a [illegible]
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a [illegible]
Corn,	90 a 95	Tallow,	9 a [illegible]
Flaxseed,	90 a [illegible]	Wheat,	[illegible]
Flour,	9½ a 9½	Whiskey,	32 a [illegible]
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a [illegible]

CHERAW—MARCH 24.

Bacon,	12½ a 13	Iron,	5 a [illegible]
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Molasses,	30 a [illegible]
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a [illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	[illegible]
Cotton,	11 a 12½	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Corn,	80 a 90	do bulk,	[illegible]
Flour from wagon,	10 a [illegible]	Tallow,	10 a [illegible]
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, [illegible]	10 a [illegible]

[illegible] 25.

[illegible]	[illegible]	do Orleans,	45 a [illegible]
Bale [illegible]	12 a 14	Salt, in sacks,	3 a [illegible]
[illegible], hemp,	15 a 20	do in bulk,	[illegible]
[illegible] tow,	20 a 30	Sugar, loaf,	19 a [illegible]
[illegible]	11 a 14	do brown,	11 a [illegible]
[illegible]	15 a 17	do Orleans,	11 a [illegible]
[illegible]	87½ a 91	do St. Croix,	11 a [illegible]
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	10 a [illegible]
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a [illegible]
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a [illegible]

CHARLESTON—MARCH 27.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	11 a [illegible]
Bacon,	12 a 13½	do No. 2,	10 a [illegible]
do Hams,	14 a 17	do No. 3,	7 a [illegible]
Butter,	16 a 18	Nails, cut,	6 a [illegible]
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	60 a [illegible]
Bale Rope,	9 a 12½	Rice, prime,	3½ a [illegible]
Beeswax,	18 a 20	do inferior,	2½ a [illegible]
Cotton, upland,	10 a 13½	Salt, in sacks,	1½ a [illegible]
Coffee, prime,	12 a 01	do in bulk,	[illegible]
do inferior,	11 a 12	do T. Island,	[illegible]
Corn,	1 a 110	Sugar, Havana,	12 a [illegible]
Cogn'e Brandy,	1½ a 2	do loaf,	15 a [illegible]
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	9 a [illegible]
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	[illegible]
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a [illegible]
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	6½ a [illegible]
Lard,	18 a 22	Teas,	1 a [illegible]
Molasses, Cuba,	34 a 00	Tallow, Carolina,	9 a [illegible]
do Orleans,	00 a 40	Whiskey,	45 a [illegible]